REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,802.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will be the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	In Advance.	In Arrear.
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	31
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 196 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Allen, on SATURDAY, the 28th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

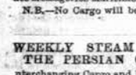
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander Wm. Crowden, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. "AKOLA," 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st May 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Dutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.,

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	—	£4
Suez	36	22	—	8
Port Said	38	24	—	9
Messina	50	34	—	14
Naples	50	34	—	14
Leghorn	50	34	—	14
Genoa	50	34	—	14
Marseilles	52	35	—	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

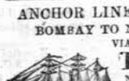
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. ITALIA, Capt. Jn. Donaldson, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May. She will be followed by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,389 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 30th May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

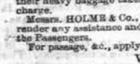
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,654 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,160 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING, & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 21st April 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,

2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,

TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH MAY.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ 350

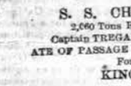
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1877. Passenger Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. CALYPSO,	2,040	200	L. Serra	on the 30th April.
S.S. SATURNO	3,308	400	A. Leva	on the 8th May.
S.S. ETTORE	3,240	400	C. Lazarich	on the 16th May.
S.S. MEMFI	2,680	250	G. Doucich	on or about the 20th May.
S.S. TEBE	2,680	250	on or about	the 30th May.

The SATURNO and ETTORE are large Passenger Steamers, with superior First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 256	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 136	„ 66 0

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

23, Bombay Green, 12th April 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Ons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th Apr.
(a) ASSAM	3032	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
(c) SURAT	3141	330	G. C. Burne	21st do.
KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrin	1st June.
GEELONG	1325	250	C. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 30th April 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

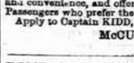
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.		
TRAVANCORE	1990	350	Capt W. Barratt,	28th April at 3 P.M.
BANGALORE	2,63	500	Capt G. N. Hector,	26th May, at 3 P.M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead,	23rd June, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SAILING ABOUT 15TH MAY 1877.



THE splendid iron Ship DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, 1,702 Tons, classed 100 A. at Lloyd's, built expressly for the Australian Trade, is fitted up with every comfort and convenience, and offers a favourable opportunity for Saloon Passengers who prefer the Passage by the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to Captain KIDD, or to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(SAILING ABOUT 2ND MAY.)

STEAMER SESTOS, 1,196 Tons Register, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, Captain Tilmouth, has very comfortable accommodation for six First Class Passengers. Passage—Rs. 400.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamer EUROPEAN, Sherthorpe, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No Claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 21st April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF TOYS OF NUMEROUS SORTS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room the following toys.

A large collection of toys of numerous sorts consisting of Parrots' voice dolls, dolls with moving eyes and heads, dressed and dressless dolls, dolls with hair and wool, porcelain and wood en toys of various sorts, such as cats, dogs, horses, stables, carts to run, doll chairs, jointed snakes, lambs, lions, children in carts, new running animals, wild animals, rabits, fur goats, bird cages, bird-nesting boys, musical toys, sailing ships, mills, nut crackers, horse keeper, wild monkeys, girls and lambs, balance boats, Jack in boxes, &c., &c.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, plated, Glass and Crockery Ware, a first class square Piano, etc., etc., at Bandora Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, consisting of rich cut glass and plated-ware, dinner, dessert and tea services, blackwood open carved furniture, such as pier, side, round, dining, dressing and washing tables, easy, drawing room, folding, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, sofa couches, double and single screens, towel horses, press, whatnot, hatstand, teapoy, chest of drawers, iron bedstead, camp-cot, children cots, and charpoy, dressing glass, clock, time piece, pictures, kerosine and reading lamps, flower vases, square mahogany piano and harmonium, water filters, bathing tubs, iron stoves, books, and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The above will be on view three days previous to the sale.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Company will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.,

7 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey T. cloth.
10 cases Turkey red goods.
A quantity of unclaimed baggage and furniture of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
An invoice of assorted scented soap in fancy boxes by A. and F. Pears.
8 cases soap.
6 cases candles.
On account of Abdoolhusun Allibhoy.

H C & C—2127—21:9:30—3 cases coloured pencils.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English built open carriage, a pair of handsome grey Arab horses, a open carriage by Lauri and Marner, a pair of bay Arab horses, a Surat ratteh cow with calf, books, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage horses, &c., the property of Brigadier-General J. S. Gell, the same comprises, handsome set of rich engraved glass ware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, made to order, by W. T. Standish, London, best plated ware such as a set of dish covers containg 4 hot water curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, tea urn, toast rack, a handsome case containing handsome dessert, knives and forks, for 12 persons, treble branched and piano candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, superb wines, dinnerand tea sets, French polished and richly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, with round ends to form a circular table, handsome side board, dining room, Malley pattern arms and without arms chairs, dumb waiter, whatnot, French polished ten-pays, English table cloth screen press by Ewans and Mathews, handsome circular pier card and sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs, half and round backed sofas, Brussels carpets, splendid pier glasses in gilt frames, Lady's davenports, handsome partition, a folding screen, a folding rosewood seven octave semi grand piano by Soundy & Co., first rate oleographs in gilt frames, veranda chairs, handsome English iron four poster bedstead, canopy, recliting couchee, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, writing tables, a firstrate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, dispense articles, cooking utensils, washing machine by T. Bradford & Co., set of English single and our horse harness, Lady's and Gentleman's military saddle, a collection of chokes, plants, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 87 BAGS OF FINE BENARES SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 27th inst, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Boree Bunder station—

87 bags of fine Benares sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF COWPER WEST HARTLEY COALS at Nicol Bunder.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of Fazell Goolam Hussein about 1700 Tons best Cowpen West Hartley Coals, Ex ship Seringapatam, on Nicol Bunder, or as much as there may be undisposed of.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome, Household Furniture, Best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a First Class full toned Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard, a Handsome English Built Self Driving Park Phaeton, a Pair of Handsome Grey Arab Horses, sets of English Harness, Plants, &c., at No 160, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelainwares, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of B. Laing, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the same comprises rich engraved glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best Elkington's plated ware such as dish covers, vegetable dishes, epergne, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg frames: ice pitcher, butter-pot, biscuit-box, wine cooler, tea urn, sets of beaded pattern spoons and forks, and set of cutlery in mahogany case, by "Elkington and Co." set of dessert knives and forks, and set of fish knives and forks in mahogany cases by Ditto, treble branched and piano candlesticks, handsome blackwood French polished furniture such as set of dining table, side board, whatnot, dumb-waiter dining-room, Madras pattern chairs, circular pier work, gentlemen and lady's writing tables, chiffonier, easy, drawing-room, and ladys' low-chairs, Ottoman, sofas, veranda-chairs, a first class sweet toned Mahogony semigrand Piano, by "Collard and Collard," made to order: rich Brussel's and Cambay carpets, flower vases, flower-pots, first-rate Chromo-lithograph, English iron painted four posts bed-stead, dressing and washing tables, aressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, towel horses, clothes basket teapoys screens, hat stand, dispense and cookroom articles, copper cooking utensils, choice plants, garden roller, etc.

At 2 P.M.

A Handsome Park Phaeton by Simpson & Co., Madras.
A Pair of Do. Fast trotting Grey Carriage Horses.
Set of English Carriage Harness.
A Surat Milch Cow and Calf.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glass Wares a Handsome English built Park Phaeton, an English built English open carriage, a Handsome Australian Horse 15-3, Harness, &c., at No. 2, Shannan Stre 4, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 5th May, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass, and porce ain wares, carriages, horse, harness, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
FRIDAY, 27TH APRIL,
THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
MADAME TASCA WILL PLAY
THE SHAMROCK ..... RONVILLE.

SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL,
MOST POSITIVELY THE
LAST NIGHT OF THE
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
WHEN WILL BE PERFORMED
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
MADAME TASCA WILL PLAY
SPINNLIED ..... LITOLFF.
PASQUINADE ..... GOTTSCHALK.

PROCLAMATION.

HIS EXTRAVAGANCY DAVE CARSON
KAISER-I-HIND KA THUTTABAZ.
THE ORIGINAL BENGALEE BABOO
AND
THE ONLY ANGLO-INDIAN COMEDIAN IN THE WORLD
Will have the honour to hold his
FIRST LEVEE
THIS SEASON IN BOMBAY.
on or about
SATURDAY, MAY 12.
In conjunction with his
NEW COMPANY OF MINSTRELS,
LITTLE ETTA.
THE WONDERFUL JUVENILE ACTRESS, SINGER AND DANCER,
AND
MR. JOHN, MORRIS
in his original and astonishing Protean Entertainment, in which he will introduce
SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES.
Opposite in Character and Costume, and rapid as the lightning flash
Without leaving the Stage and in full view of the audience.
PATRONIZED BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY LYTTON.

Government House,
Calcutta, 16th February 1877.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton were much pleased with the Entertainment at which they were present on the evening of the 10th instant, given by you for the benefit of Mrs. Carson.—I am, faithfully yours

Mr. DAVE CARSON. O. T. BURNE.

BYCULLA CLUB DINNER TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

As only a limited number of Gentlemen's PRIVATE SERVANTS can be ALLOWED to ATTEND at the DINNER, it is requested that only those Gentlemen will send their servants who have received a notice to that effect.

On arriving at the Club, Subscribers to the Dinner are requested to arrange their seats at the table so as to avoid confusion.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

FRESH ARABS, JUST LANDED—A Selected Batch of ten very high class Arab Horses, ages ranging from 4 to 8 years, and from 14 to 15 hands high, comprising Horses suitable for Chargers, Lady's Hacks, and Hunters, FOR SALE at SCOTT & Co.'s Yard, Girgaum.

THE ANNIVERSARY SOCIAL MEETING of the BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held in their own rooms above the Tract Society's Depôt, on FRIDAY, the 27th April, commencing at 8 P.M. Tickets (4 Annas each) may be had at the door.

E. H. AITKEN,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a SUPERINTENDENT and ENGINEER for the Government Steam Bakery at Kurrachee. Salary Rs. 150 (One Hundred and Fifty) per month. He must be competent to take entire charge and management of the Mill and Bakery; have a good knowledge of Accounts; and must possess a certificate of fitness as a 2nd Class Engineer, under the Boiler Inspection Act.

Apply to the COMMISSARY GENERAL OF THE ARMY.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1877.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected to date, The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAWA RAGHUNATHDAS JUMNADAS, "Mahunt" of the Sadhu caste, has contracted to mortgage the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, all persons having any claim or claims against the said properties or some or any of them by way of Sale, Mortgage, Gift, or otherwise, are hereby required to notify the same to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at their Office in Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

1. Chawl or range of Buildings situate at Khoja Street, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 48.

2. One house situate at Bhoolesbwur, without the Fort, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 166.

3. One house situate at Bhundarwada Street, near Falkland Road, without the Fort, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 117.

4. Two pieces of vacant ground, situate at Cumbarwada Street, without the Fort, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos.——

5. A house situate at Malabar Hill, without the Fort, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 28.

JANARDHUN & GHANDHIBHOY,
Mortgagee's Attorneys.

Bombay, 25th April 1877.

Now Ready.

COLOURED MAP
OF
THE SEAT OF WAR.
(TURKEY IN EUROPE with BESSARABIA.)
Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.
Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6,
WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

NOW READY.
SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE *HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE,*
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
By "H."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOW READY.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.
IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND
CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL by D'SOUZA, the first settler. Good position and careful attendance.

SCHWEPPE'S SODAWATER, LEMONADE and SELTZER WATER manufactured from the celebrated Springs at Malvern. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL may be secured by addressing "CAPTAIN," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

A STEADY MAN of FIFTY, familiar with the Continent and America good Clerk and Accountant, knows Hotel and Courier business, wants work anywhere. Bombay references. "W.," *Gazette* Office.

A GENTLEMAN with more accommodation than his family requires in a comfortable and cool Bungalow at Upper Colaba, would be glad to board one or two respectable Gentlemen on moderate terms. References given and required, Apply "X," care of MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting, Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by ⅝ inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting. Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

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Dumpy Levels; Levelling Staffs; Circumferenters; Prismatic Compasses; Clinometers with sights, Levels; Compass and Inclination Scales; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand; Pear-tree Railway Curves; Plotting Scales; Marquois Scales, extra thick; Sets of Mathematical Instruments; Plain and Bow Compasses; Aldershot Protractors; Note Books; Field Books; Whatman's best Drawing Papers; Section Paper; Tracing Cloth and Paper; Drawing Pens; Mapping Pens; Lithographic Pens; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers; Pocket Penknives and Eraser; Water Colours; Indian Ink; Best Lead Pencils; Field Glasses; Aneroid Barometers; Thermometers, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

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6, HUMMUM STREET.
BOMBAY.

READY MADE DRESSES.

READY MADE COSTUMES.

READY MADE TRAVELLING COATS.

READY MADE PETTICOATS

AND OTHER OVERLAND REQUISITES FOR LADIES GOING HOME.

HELMETS! HELMETS!!

For Station, Hill or Jungle Wear.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have just landed their special Shipment for the

HOT SEASON.

Careful attention to Mofussil Orders.

For size of Hat send number of Inches round Forehead.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SHIKAR HELMETS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Rs. a.
covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	14 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14 8
Extra Quality, very strong	16 0
Extra Quality, covered with Drab Cotton	22 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, each	
„ Silver do. do.	

THE TERAI—ANDRE'S.

Gents. } Best quality 18 0
Ladies. }

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18 0
The same make with raised Felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18 0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

Drab Felt, Cork Lined	10 8
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, lined with Cork	13 8
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest novelty	13 8

PITH HELMETS.

BEST CALCUTTA MAKE.

Boy Helmets	5 0
Girls' Dolly Vardens	5 0
Ladies' do. do	Rs. 5 & 6
Gents' Shooting	5 8
White Doe Regulation	16 0

DRESS HATS.

	Rs. a.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Extra Quality, Drab	12 0
Do. do. do. do. Black	14 0
Asquith & Co.'s made Specially Light, Drab	10 0
Do. do. do. do. Black	13 0

TWEED HATS AND CAPS

FOR TRAVELLERS.

	Rs. a.
The Balmoral	0
The "Glengary"	5 0
Soft Stitched Tweed	5 0
Tweed Turbans	3 8
Travelling Caps, Earflaps, very Warm	4 8
Sealskin Turbans	5 0

STRAW BOATING HATS.

The "Oxford"—Chip	3 8
The "Cambridge"—Plait	3 8
The "Balmoral"	0
The "Glengary"	5 0
Soft Stitched Tweed	5 0
Tweed Turbans	3 8
Travelling Caps, Earflaps, very Warm	4 8
Sealskin Turbans	5 0
The "Hastings"—soft Black Felt—high flat Crown	8 8
The "Talbot"—soft Black Flat—high flat Crown	8 8
The "Selbourne"—soft Black Felt—high round Crown	8 8
The "Talbot"—Soft Drab Felt—high flat Crown	8 8
The "Burleigh"—Soft Black Flat—high flat Crown	8 8
The "Folkestone"—Stiff Black Felt—flat Crown, new shape	8 8
The "Rochdale"—stiff Black Felt—round Crown, new shape	8 8
The "Elgin"—stiff Black Felt—medium height	8 8
The "Ascot"—stiff Drab Felt—round Crown, new shape	8 8
The "Clifton"—stiff Drab Felt—round Crown, new shape	8 8

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THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRROR.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THIS new and very convenient form of Mirror is sure to become a general favourite. As the figure is reflected in it *five* times, a Lady is by its aid enabled to see herself perfectly, and without chargine her position at all. It is made in a variety of neat styles, and forms a pretty ornament to a room. When the Mirror is folded it is less than an inch in thickness. The small space that it occupies, and the safety with which it can be packed, will especially commend it for use in Camp.

	Rs. a
Small Size—10½ inches square.	
1.—Polished Bamboo	25 0
2.—Ebony, Silk Back	37 0
Medium Size—11½ inches square.	
1.—Plain Ebony	27 12
2.—Polished Bamboo	30 0
3.—Ebony, Silk Back	41 0
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1.—Plain Ebony	30 0
2.—Polished Bamboo	35 0
3.—Ebony, Silk Back	45 0

	Rs. a
Plain Ebony, Silk Back, size 18½ in. by 14 in.	65 0
Ebony Gilt ornamented Beadings, size 23 in. by 16½ in.	150 0
Polished Bamboo, on Stand, with drawer, size 17 in. by 14 in.	80 0
The "Psyche" Glass Polished Bamboo, on portable stand, 17 in. by 14 in.	75 0
Time "Psyche" Glass, Gilt Bamboo, on portable stand, size 17 in. by 14 in.	90 0
Rosewood Frame, with gilt candle holders, size 16 in. by 12 in.	120 0

(This Glass when folded forms a double-glass.)

PLATED WARE.

Best Plated on Nickle Silver Spoons and Forks.

| | Plain Fiddle. R

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25TH APRIL 1877.

THE actual declaration of war has come at last, but we have been so long expecting it that the effect has been in a great measure discounted. The funds have suffered a serious drop certainly, Consols having declined from 95⅛ to 94⅞, and French Rentes from 105½ to 104, but otherwise there has been no sudden movement so far.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull, Reuter's quotations showing a decline of 1⅛d. per piece in Madapollams, Jaconets, and Mulls, and Cotton in Liverpool was also dull, the sales only reaching 5,000 bales. Spot prices show a fall of 1-16d. all round in Surats and ⅛d. in Mid. Orleans, but arrivals do not appear to have given way, Good Fair Dhollera, with the G. F. clause, March-April shipment, Canal, being quoted at 5d. per lb.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11¼ cents, a further decline of ⅛. July shipment being still at 11⅝ cents, per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	This week.	Last week.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts	3,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	
Four days' ,,	14,000	10,000	16,000	11,000	
Total since 1st Sept.	3,796,000	3,904,000	3,293,000		

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee is firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unaltered.

A further withdrawal of £125,000 from the Bank of England for Germany is advised, but the rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills remains at 2½ per cent. The National Bank of India has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year.

BAR SILVER Reuter now quotes at 54½d. per oz (equivalent to about 1s. 8 13-16d per rupee), and we learn from private sources that there are sellers at the price.

At the usual weekly Board meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the rates of interest and discount.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues very quiet with only a limited business doing. In the morning rates opened steady at yesterday's closing quotations, but only a very small business was done, and in the afternoon somewhat easier feeling was apparent, the Banks being decidedly more willing buyers than sellers at current figures. For the rest of the mail we shall be mainly guided by the figures obtained for Council drafts in London to-day, respecting which there is the usual difference of opinion. Unless, however, a considerable advance on to-day's rate for demand Bank Bills is established, the effect will probably be in favour of greater ease. We quote for ready Bills, late May delivery being about ¼ per cent lower :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 9d to 1-16d. per Rupee.
Do	6 months' sight...	1s 9d. 5-16⅛d ,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	1s. 9⅜d. ,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s 9 7-16d. ,,

On Calcutta the quotation for demand is now ⅛ to ¼ per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight 1½ to 1⅝ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues most irregular and difficult to quote. Some small pieces of Fours are said to have changed hands in the Bazaar at Rs. 95⅜ to Rs. 96, but for an amount we question whether better than Rs. 95½ should be quoted. Fives-and-a half are said to have been offered at Rs. 100½ without finding buyers.

SHARES are quiet with few changes worthy of special notice. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. easier, Nationals Rs. 1½ per cent. higher. Land Companies are unaltered throughout as are Press Companies, with the one exception of Mofussils, which are Rs. 5 lower. In Spinning and Weaving shares the only changes are an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits and a decline of Rs. 10 in Sassoons.

COTTON continues remarkably quiet with only a most limited business doing, and prices may be quoted fully Rs. 2 per candy lower, especially in Oomras, which are somewhat pressed for sale. The market for the time being is in one of those positions in which operators find it most difficult to act. With the enormous ready stock there is in Liverpool, and war declared betwixt Russia and Turkey, the probability seems in favour of lower prices being established. On the other hand, the fall of late has been so heavy that it is quite possible we may not be far off the bottom, especially if it should be seen that the war is likely to be confined to the two Powers

Receipts here yesterday were 11,364 bales, making a total of 39,486 bales for the five days. Quotations are :—

Good Ginned Broach ready	Rs.	196	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do.	,,	194	,, ,,
Good Oomra.	,,	175	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	172	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	170	,, ,,
Good Dhollera	May	178	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	175	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	172	,, ,,

WHEAT is very strong, large purchases having been made of late in anticipation of an advance owing to the war. For White Pessy the quotation is now Rs. 35 per candy.

SEEDS are quieter, exporters having apparently completed their purchases against previous contracts for the time being. Linseed has receded As. 2 to As. 3 and Rapeseed As. 4 per cwt. within the past two days.

FREIGHTS are still very quiet. By steamer for Liverpool we still quote £1-17 6 and by sailing ship £2-5 per ton, but engagements are limited. For Trieste and Venice business has been done to-day at £2 10 per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS are extremely dull, and in the Bazaar there has been increased pressure to sell, but buyers hold off and rates show a downward tendency.

COALS continue firm and in request, a cargo of North Wales *via* Cape having been sold at Rs. 18½ per ton to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. c.	118
Bank o Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	6-5
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	682½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	8 do.	712½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 2l8- 5-0	5 p. c.	275	
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20 13-14 6	do.	26	
Ditto ditto	..	£20 15-16	Ditto	73	
Ditto	...	£20 21-21	do.	32	
B.B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£20 19-20	18	do.	240

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	5,948	2,000	all	25	950
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	27,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	605
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p. s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	885
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	410
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60	700
Benar Company (New)	150	500	all	40 p.s.	345
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	42 do	223
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	85
Carwar Co	1,000	1,000	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	170 do	500
Dholleru P. and G. Co	500	500	all	15 do	225
East India Press Co	1,000	1,000	all	100 do	850
F. t Press Co	50	8,500	8,250	225	1,300 xd.
French Press Co	300	500	all	35 do	325
Imperial Press Co	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	3,125	400	350	25 do	305
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	500
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	50 do	420
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	675 do	450
Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	630 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,065
Alfred Mills Co	250	1,000	1,000	8 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	200*	2,425
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	68
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	200	2,000	..	100 p.s.	1,625
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,125
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	12 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co	950	1,000	all	40 p.s.	855
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	970
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,045
Fleming S. and W. Co	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,110
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,225 xd.
Hindustan S. & W. Co	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,120
Hydraulad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	915
Jeevraj Ballor Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,100
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,140
K. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	990 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,000
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,210
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	30,000	50	45	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co	1,200	500	all	..	425
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,910
Morarjee Spinning	1,875	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,310
Managon S. and W. Co	2,000	5,000	..	..	305
National S. and W. Co. of Bombay	950	1,000	all	..	960
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co	600	2,000	all	..	975
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	365
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	865
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	80 p.s.	930
Sonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	850
Do do. 1 Share	200	500	all	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20 p.s.	1,820
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	9 p. c.	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co	600	1,000	all	20 p.s.	735
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	250
Malabar Company	1,150	200	100	7 p. c.	7½
Mechanics' Building Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Thacker and Co.	1,000	200	all	p. ct	670
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	5,000	200	all	6 p. ct	83

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 21st April, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	51,102	0	0
Merchandize	1,79,728	0	0
Other Receipts	1,446	0	0
Telegraph	214	0	0
Total Rs.	2,32,301	0	0

Corresponding week in April 1876.

Open 439½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,584	0	0
Merchandize	1,46,473	0	0
Other Receipts	1,446	0	0
Telegraph	633	0	0
Total Rs.	1,98,136	0	0
Increase Rs.	35,165	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. EUKINS, 977 tons, Captain White, arrived in harbour yesterday in ballast.

THE SHIP HANNIBAL, 1,208 tons, Captain Brown, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE STAR QUEEN, 769 tons, Captain A. F. Mackintosh, will sail to-day for Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP SERINGAPATAM, 1,128 tons, Captain T. Carrey, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a cargo of 32,900 cwts linseed.

THE S. S. MENZALEH, 1,267 tons, Captain J.C. Parker, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo, and thirty deck passengers.

THE BARQUE FLUELLIN, 498 tons, Captain R. Livingstone, will sail to-day for Bromerhaven, with a cargo of 3,585 bales cotton, and 200 cwts bones.

THE SHIP DOMINION, 1,255 tons, Captain Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a cargo of 1,861 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE ARABIA, 293 tons, Captain H. Layseed, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Mauritius, with a cargo of 5,049 bags sugar and three deck passengers.

THE SHIP ARIADNE, 978 tons, Captain A. G. Hitton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock, with a cargo of 1 349 tons, coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Arabia	Lovesan	Mauritius, March 7.
25	Ariadne	Hitton	Greenock, Dec. 5.
	Dominion	Jones	Liverpool, Nov. 6.
	Euxine (s)	White	Calicut, April 22.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
25	Celia (s)	Holme	Calcutta.
	Marie Alfred	Liebre	Calcutta.
	Menzaleh (s)	Parker	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Seringapatam, Carrey, to Falmouth.
Barque Star Queen, Mac'intosh, to Singapore.
Barque Fluellin, Livingstone, to Bromerhaven.
Ship Hannibal, Brown, to Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Severn, to London.
Steamer Castmere, to Zanzibar, &c.
Ship Victoria Cross, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—200 bundles steel, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.
Ganges s—5 cases wall papers, Treshaly Surrufally and Co.
Italia s—51 cases bar soap, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein; 3 casks hardware and 1 case cutlery, Allana A Rayman.
Pembroke—755 bundles hoop iron, Marjee Gomarree.
Ellen Bate—8 casks paint of sorts, Jewabhoy Heptoola.
European s—510 bundles sheet and 2,217 bars iron, Megjee Somersee.

FROM LONDON.

Siam s—11 cases cheese and 1 case soap, Abdoolhoosein Momedally.
Gwalior s—2 casks hardware, Fessonfally Heptoola.
Nizam s—2 casks brandy, Grindlay, Groom and Co; 6 cases persian blue, Ty bally Shrufally and Co; 4 cases saffron, L. N. Fazoolboy and Co.
Persee s—3 packages oilmanstore, Abdoolhoosein Mamedally.
Sestos s—8 packages hardware 1 case brushes, 2 casks white zinc paint and 1 case backing powder, M M Mody and Co; 4 packages hardware, Ebaimia Ebram; 43 casks soda or stals. Hurjee Mooljee; 40 cases honey soap, John S. Elmore and Co.
Suez s—5 cases tobacco, Bell, Brandenburgh and Co.
Rajpoot—100 runlets tar, Moosajee Mamedkhan.

FROM NEW YORK.

Zohra s—2,200 cases kerosine oil and 120 barrels rosin, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM LEGHORN.

Sumatra s—140 cases marble shabs, Owen and Okell.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso s—20 cases beer and 1 case jewellery, Bell, Brandenburgh and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—25 cases brandy, Bolton and Co; 111 cases brandy Tychsar Postonjee Bacha and Co.
Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Sumatra s—26 cases brandy, C Boomerjee and Co.
Australia s—100 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s—20 cases vermouth, M Mondolfo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morela s—300 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 4 bales cotton, Govindass Thackersee; 220 bales cotton, P. el, Cassels and Co.
Donovandar Castle—90 bales cotton, Gordhandass Runchordass, Tythouse—3 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Newsk—100 bales cotton, Narunjee Bhimjee; 45 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Narotumdass; 179 bales cotton, Trachund Sitram.
Orfil—me—100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 225 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhoja.
Virago s—106 cwts cutch, coir yarn and 81 cwts nuxvomica, Muncherjee Framjee; 4,000 cwts wheat and 1 400 cwts rapeseed, F Cle—n and Co; 1,199 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co; 73 bales rags, Lallji e Naranjee; 45 bales cotton, Valjee Ronchord; 69 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee; 100 bales cotton Ke wanjee Jadowjee.
Khere nese—250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Rajpoot—1691 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 43 bales cotton, Nanjee Jairam.
Italia s—214 cwts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraj; 4,800 cwts wheat, Finl-y, Scott and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat and 650 cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co.
Victoria Cross, —300 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—12 bales hides, Nensookhoy Gungjee; 3 bales skins Mamed Jumall; 4 bales skins, Haji Noor Mamed Ebram.
Severn s—5,131 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

William Douglas—506 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Clydesdale—509 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Carrie Clark 500 bal s cotton, Vinay and Co.
Hakan Adelstein s—1,225 cwts pepper, Ewart, Latham and Co; 257 cwts rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 800 cwts rapeseed, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Sestos s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 225 cwts horns, Hasum No rmomed.
General Dannvilly—100 bales cott n, Volkart Brothers; 88 cwts B horns, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Lady Lisgar—230 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Gobrah—80 cwts bones, Abdools Moosa.
Allegiance—250 cwts bones, Woomeshoy Chandabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Italia s—330 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Zephyrus,—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Britomart—500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Stainsacre s—250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Italia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s,—45 packages hiyrahole 91 cwts sandal wood and 25 bales twist, N N Talatee; 10 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Hubbihoy; 50 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noormomed; 75 bales twist, Jairam Dwarjee; 40 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 14 bundles sandalwood, C Byramjee; 145 bales twist and 2 cases cambaystone, Ebram Noordina and Co; 17 bales twist, Hormusjee Manockjee Pocha; 70 cwts, sandal wood, 9 chests opium, and 150 bales twist, Jairashboy Peerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 24.

Irwine, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Meerut.

APRIL 25.

Makellar, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—April 23.

Davies, Capt, Bengal 2-22nd Regt, on Medl Cert, to England.
Rae, Lieut, Bengal 4th Hussars, on Medl Cert, to England.
Stewart, Capt, Bengal 2-9th Foot, on Medl Cert, to England.
Mackenzie, Capt Bengal 9th Lancers, on Medl Cert, to England.
Lovell, Lieut, Bengal 2-9th Foot, on Medl Cert, to England.
Lyons, Surg, Bengal A M D, on Medl Cert, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 12th April 1877.)

Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the following Sub Lts are promoted to the rank of Lt, with effect from the dates specified :—

3rd Hussars—Harry C urtenay Jackson, 10th Oct 1874.
14th Hussars—William Henry Burn and Guy St Maur Palmes, 19th Nov 18 3.
7th Fusiliers—Hugh Dillon Massy Mi chin, 11th Feb 1875.
15th Regiment—Douglas Charles William Harrison, 11th Feb 1875.
21st Fusiliers—Cuthbert George Knocker and Edward Robert John Pemgrave, 11 h Feb 187 .
42nd Regiment—Edward Esme Forbes and George Herbert Prichard, 11th Feb 1875.
44th Regiment—Francis Ventris, 11th Feb 1875.
45th Regiment—Henry Edward Neild, and William Bicknell Coney, 11th Feb 1875.
56th Regiment—Thomas Stock, 11th Feb 1875.
58th Regiment—Claude Edward Harrison, 15th Apr 1876.
66th Regiment—Maurice Edward Reynell, 11th Feb 1875.
67th Regiment—Ernest Edward MacMahon, 13th June 1874.
68th Regiment—Alwyn deBlaquire Valentine Paget, 11th Feb 1875.
83rd Regiment—John Henry William Anson, 21st Sept 1874; Walter Bentley Marlin, 11th Feb 1875.
Local—He is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—
Royal Engineers—Lt W G Nicholson to be Capt from the 21st March 1877.

With reference to G G O Nos 294 and 295 of 1877, the C-in-C is pleased to make the following postings :—

Dep Surgn Genl J A C Hutchinson, M D, to the Lucknow circle but he will continue to hold charge of the Meerut circle until further orders.
Dep Surgn Genl A Christison, M D, (on furlough,) to the Dacca circle.
The candidate named below is reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standard accord ng to Sec 21 Bengal Army Regulations :—
Persian under Clause VIII—Surgn M J G S D vie, M D, Army Medl Dept doing duty with 1-3rd Foot.
The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 2nd April 1877 :—
2-22nd Foot—Lt J P W Spankie and Private J Wilson.
The following Orders are confirmed :—
16th Hussars—Routine Order, dated the 31st Oct 1874, appointing Lt A T Middleton to act as Qr Mr, vice Qr Mr S H Staniland, proceeded on leave, pending exchange, with effect from the 1st Nov 1874.
32nd Native Infantry—Routine Order, dated the 2nd April 1877, making the following appointments, vice Maj C E Bates, placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt :—
Capt A P Samuells, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Commander.
Capt E C S Jackson, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
1-9th Foot—Capt and Local Maj H H Taylor, to Simla, from the 12th April to the 11th Oct on medical certificate.
2-12th Foot—Paymaster T Huddlestone, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th Oct next, on private affairs.
2-17th Foot—Capt T R Hunt, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs
1-25th Foot—Lt J B Thompson, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.
72nd Foot—Lt Col M Dela P Beresford, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.
85th Foot—Capt W C Henderson, from the 28th May to the 31st July, to remain in England, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C of the 16th Feb 1876 page 62.
Staff Corps—Lt Col R Fox, Orderly duty at Barrackpore, to Australia from the 19th April to the 19th Oct under clause 10 of the Furlough Rules of 1875 on private affairs.
Leave to Europe—Lieut Left Cavalry—Maj R G Birch, to the hills north of Dehra, from the 5th April to the 5th Oct next, on medical certificate.
General List, Infantry—Capt S R Home, (Station Staff Officer, Dinapore), to Sydney, New South Wales, for six months from such date as he may avail himself of it, on private affairs, under clause 10 of the rules of 1875.
Bengal Infantry—Lt Col W E D Brownlow, (doing duty at Meean Meer), to Calcutta, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.
Lt Col R W Elton, to visit the hill s north of Dehra, on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct.
British Medical Service—Deputy Surgn Genl N H Stewart, M D, to Calcutta, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.
Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj W C Smith, M D, (in medical charge 27th N I,) to Australia, from the 18th April to 17th Oct, under clause 10 of the Furlough Rules of 1875, on private affairs.
Indian Administrative Medical Staff—Deputy Surgn Genl E C Thorn, M D, (Agra Circle), to Bombay, for fifteen days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 13th April 1877.)

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Rawal Pindi on Tuesday, the 13th day of March 1877, Subadar Kesura Singh, 32nd Regt Punjab N I, (Pioneers), was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having, in June, on or about the twelfth Jan 1877 when Regtl Orders of Officer of the day, in disobedience of paragraph 96 of Bengal Infantry Standing Orders, neglected to visit the regimental lines during the night.

Finding—The Court find that the prisoner, Subadar Kesura Singh, 32nd Regiment Punjab N I, is guilty of the charge.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner, Subadar Kesura Singh, of the 32nd Regt Punjab N I, (Pioneers), to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for a period of three (3) months.

C. F. G. LAKE, Col President.

Rawal Pindi, 13th March 1877.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

FRED P. HAINES, Genl, C-in-C in India.

Simla, 6th April 1877.
By order of H E the C-in-C in India, P. S. LUMSDEN, Maj Genl, Adjt Genl in India.

Head Quarters, Simla 14th April 1877.

At a Genl Court Martial, assembled at Allahabad on the 12th day of March 1877, Jemadar Ummur Sing, of the 16th Bl Cavy was arraigned on the following charges :—

CHARGES.

1st Charge—Behaviour unbecoming his position and character as an officer, in having, at Bah di, on the seventh day of Feb 1877 falsely stated to his commanding officer that his horse had a basket on; and, on his being discovered that his horse had not on a bit, in having made the following wilfully false statement to his commanding officer viz—"I took the bit off with my own hand, and ordered Ruka Sing's sons to take grass to it for the quarter guard for 8 days. Lukka Sing's horse and I saw him take it in the bit ket,"—or words to that effect.

2nd Charge—Unofficer-like conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Allahabad and elsewhere in India, between the first day of Jan 1875 and the thirty first day of Dec 1 76, continued to employ Risk A of the Standing Orders of the Regiment, after he had been informed by the undermentioned non-commissioned officer as followers of his Regt, as follows, viz :—

To Nihal Singh Farrier—Rupees one hundred and seventy-five.
To Golam Hoosain Mistri, rupees one hundred and five.
To Gopal Mochi, rupees one hundred and seventy-five.
To Azimoodeen, Trooper Bhister, rupees fifty.
To Sudduu Sweeper, rupees forty.
To Sheikh Waseer Khan, four sums aggregating rupees one hundred and twenty-five.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Staff Corps—Lt Col W E D Brownlow, (doing duty at Meean Meer), to Calcutta, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Lt Col R W Elton, to visit the hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct.

British Medical Service—Deputy Surgn Genl N H Stewart, M D, to Calcutta, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj W C Smith, M D, (in medical charge 27th N I,) to Australia, from the 18th April to 17th Oct, under clause 10 of the Furlough Rules of 1875, on private affairs.

Indian Administrative Medical Staff—Deputy Surgn Genl E C Thorn, M D, (Agra Circle), to Bombay, for fifteen days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

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Charge—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having, in June, on or about the twelfth Jan 1877 when Regtl Orders of Officer of the day, in disobedience of paragraph 96 of Bengal Infantry Standing Orders, neglected to visit the regimental lines during the night.

Finding—The Court find that the prisoner, Subadar Kesura Singh, 32nd Regiment Punjab N I, is guilty of the charge.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner, Subadar Kesura Singh, of the 32nd Regt Punjab N I, (Pioneers), to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for a period of three (3) months.

C. F. G. LAKE, Col President.

Rawal Pindi, 13th March 1877.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

FRED P. HAINES, Genl, C-in-C in India.

Simla, 6th April 1877.
By order of H E the C-in-C in India, P. S. LUMSDEN, Maj Genl, Adjt Genl in India.

Head Quarters, Simla, 16th April 1877.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Convalescent Depot—Murree—Maj M C Farrington, 81st Lt Infy, to be Commdt, vice Shipley, who vacates on proceedings on leave to England.
4th Bengal Cavalry—Capt C E Havens, Sqdn Officer, to be Adjt, as a temporary measure, vice Hamilton, vacated on expiration of his tenure of appointment.
6th Native Infantry—Capt F W Crohan, Genl List, Infy, attached to the 2nd N I to be Wing Officer, vice FitzGerald appointed to the 3rd Bl Cavy.
18th Native Infantry—Lt F H Molesworth, Offg Wing Officer on probation, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Goodridge, appointed to the 35th N I.
45th Native Infantry—Capt J H N M'Rae, Wing Officer, to be Qr Mr vice Woodcock, vacated on completion of his five years' tenure of appointment, and to officiate as Adjt during the absence on furlough of Capt Waller.
3rd Goorkhas—Capt R E K Money to retain the appointment of Qr Mr, as a temporary measure, on the expiry of his tenure of appointment, and to officiate as Wing Comdr during the absence on furlough of Maj G C Gregory.
Lt C Pulley, Wing Officer, to be Adjt, vice Smith, vacated on promotion to the rank of Maj.
Capt J P E Jervoise, 3rd Hussars, Aide-de-camp to the Govr of Bombay, is permitted to accompany H E to England, reporting himself on arrival to the Adjt Genl Horse Guards.
The leave to Cashmere granted to Capt A B Hpburn, 26th N I, in G O C C of the 7th inst, No 444, is to be from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, instead of the dates therein mentioned.
The preparatory leave granted to Lt the Hon E Vesey, 9th Lancers, in G O C C of the 6th Feb 1877, p 49, is extended to 14th March 1877.
Under instructions, from the Horse Guards, Surgn Maj R Thomson, in medical charge of the Depot, is directed to proceed to England, with a view to his retirement, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 28th April 1876.
The following order is confirmed, as a temporary measure :—
8th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 7th April 1877, making the following appointments, vice Col T A Carey, on furlough :—
Lt Col A Taylor, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.
Maj R Smith, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.
Capt C J Walter, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr.
Lt G D C Gastrell, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.
The following order is confirmed :—
Rawal Pindi Brigade Order, dated the 14th Feb 1877, directing Col A H Cobbe, 17th Foot, to assume command of the station consequent on the departure of the Brdr Genl on inspection duty.
Bareilly Brigade Order, dated the 7th April 1877, directing Lt Col F Wheeler Bl Infty, to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of the Brdr Genl on inspection duty.
Dated the 7th April 1877, appointing Lt J Corse-Scott, Wing Officer and Qr Mr D N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Maj G W Smith, Brde Maj, on inspection duty.
Mutra Station Order, dated the 1st April 1877, appointing Riding Master C Sandes, 10th Hussars, to be Station Staff Officer during the absence on leave to England, of Lt the Hon C C W Cavendish.
Benares Garrison Order, dated the 7th April 1877, appointing Lt G H Mc-Molyneux, Offg Adjt 1-6 N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Cumberlege, in addition to his other duties.
1-6th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 5th April 1877, appointing Lt E H Corse-Scott to officiate are Adjt, during the absence on leave of Lt E A B Il.
Dated the 7th April 1877, appointing Capt G de C Morton to be Adjt to the left half battalion, vice Capt F L Grundy, proceeded on leave.
1st Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 29th March 1877, making the following appointments, commencing from the 1st April :—
Maj A R Chapman, Sqdn Comdr and Offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.
Capt T M Glascock, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.
Lt F Burton, Sqdn Officer and Adjt to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, in addition to his own duties.
13th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 29th March 1877, making the following appointments, consequent on the return of Lt Col W Playfair from furlough :—
Lt Col W Playfair, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Moseley.
Capt C F Stevens, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice playfair.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Engineers—Lt Col W Hughes, to Cashmere

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

AFFAIRS OF AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, 25TH APRIL.

The Governors and Chiefs of all the Provinces are invited to Cabul for a Conference. The tribes of Candahar and Farah engage to support the Ameer in a *Jehad* against the British, provided Mahomed Yakoob Khan and Mahomed Sheriff Khan are released and appointed to commands. Asmutoola Khan and Arslan Khan are chief advisers of the Ameer. The former is appointed Commissioner of the Cabul frontier.

The Ameer has received letters from Turkistan, reporting arrival of three Russians for surveying the Oxus.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OUDH AND N. W. PROVINCES.

SIMLA, 25TH APRIL.

The amalgamation of Oudh with the North Western Provinces has been cordially approved by Her Majesty's Home Government.

THE ATTITUDE OF ROUMANIA.

LONDON, 25TH APRIL.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Derby in reply to a question said that 17,000 Russian troops had already crossed the Roumanian frontier. The Despatch, he said, of the Grand Vizier in which Prince Charles was called upon to co-operate with the Turkish forces under Abdul Kerim Pacha would be referred by the Roumanian Government to the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies which meets on the 26th instant. In the meantime the Roumanian troops are falling back.

TURKISH ENVOY SENT TO CABUL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24TH APRIL.

The Porte has despatched a special Envoy to Cabul.

IMPORTANT SPEECH IN THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, 25TH APRIL.

In yesterday's sitting of the German Parliament a debate took place on the Army Estimates during which Field Marshal Count von Moltke stated that Germany could not hope for a long period of peace, and alluded to the state of readiness in which France was at present for war, and the unusually large masses of French troops now assembled between Paris and the German frontier.

LONDON, 24TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera ..... 4¾d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.
7 lb. Shirtings 6-4½
8½ lb. do. 7-4½
40s Male Twist 0-10½
3 per cent. Consols for account 94½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 104
Bar Silver 54½
About £125,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.
The National Bank of India has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the past half year.
Departures—Ochay, Sicily and Discoverer.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand.... ...Is. 9d. to 1-16d. per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight...Is. 9 5-16 to ⅜d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight...Is. 9 ⅜d. "
Documents, 3 months' sight...Is. 9 7-16d. "
Sovereigns .....Rs. 11-8 each.

POLITICAL AND WAR TELEGRAMS

EXTRAS, containing the Political and War Telegrams received during the day, will be issued in future from this office during business hours. The charge for delivery of these Extras to subscribers to the daily paper will be Rs. 2 a month. To non-subscribers, the Extras will be sold at the rate of one anna each. Subscribers who wish to receive the Extras regularly will be good enough to send their names to be registered.

April 18, 1877.

MR. H. L. ST. BARBE is said to be likely to go to Mandalay as Assistant Political Agent in the place of Mr. R. H. Pilcher.

COLONEL R. RANKEN, Superintendent of the Government School of Industry and Central Jail, Jubbulpore, has been permitted to retire from the service.

THE death of Dr. N. H. Stewart, late Deputy Surgeon General, Meean Meer, is announced. He arrived at Calcutta in such a critical state that he was unable on his arrival to go on board ship. He expired at 2 P. M. on the 22nd instant.

THE *Madras Times*, in one of its most recent jubilant leaders, says:—"We find ourselves in the position of the Prophet Balaam, *only reversed*." Considering the unreasoning way in which our contemporary has been abusing Sir Richard Temple, we have suspected that the editorial "we" was off its head, and are sorry now to have our suspicions confirmed by the editor's own confession.

A CORRESPONDENT, in the course of a long letter to us about the way the business of the Deesa Cantonment Magistracy is conducted, complains that the provisions of the Stamp Act are imposed in Deesa, although it is in foreign territory, and therefore exempted from the imposition of such an Act. He also complains that although experience has shown how necessary it is that the decisions of Cantonment Magistrates should be open to review, no such review is practised in Deesa with regard to decisions which certainly require supervision by some experienced legal officer.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Kulu, mentions a case in which ignorance and superstition were taken advantage of by a little plain roguery. One of the hill rajas fell sick, and the Brahmins declared that nothing but a medicine composed, *inter alia*, of powdered rubies and emeralds, would effect a cure. The Raja was fool enough to give his singular medical advisers Rs. 3,000 for the purchase of jewels for the compost, but they, like wise men, pocketed the money and administered a simple prescription of the bread pill order to their credulous patient!

DR. C. W. SIEMENS, President this year of the Iron and Steel Institute, and a great authority on coal, in his inaugural lecture, has expressed an opinion which many will be pleased to learn. He thinks we are probably on the edge of a period of years during which the increase of population and of manufactures will be balanced, as regards the consumption of coal, by new economical processes, and therefore coal may remain through a long cycle cheap. It is quite certain, he observes, that the consumption of coal does not increase *pari passu* with population and industrial energy, and the reason must be the one he has assigned. The Doctor would, we observe also, cheapen gas by making it in the mine, and thus saving all the labour of raising and transporting the necessary coal.

THE *Leader*, writing about fallacious philanthropy in Bombay, says:—"The end of this ridiculous business is, that instead of making the poor people stay, the authorities are helping them to go away. To those who wish to leave, the Government offers free railway passes; and all those who are strong enough are availing themselves of this permission. It may be supposed, therefore, that we shall soon hear of Bombay being soon clear of its visitors, whose presence has been the occasion of a farce which, it is to be hoped, will not be announced for repetition. The *Bombay Gazette*, which has from the first opposed this piece of Municipal folly, is doubtless in the right in describing the fever with which so many of the poor people were afflicted as caused or aggravated by the miserable and over-crowded dwellings in which they were forced to lodge on their arrival. The proper course for the Municipality to adopt is to make a raid upon the poor neighbourhoods, which are so filthy as to be mere dens of disease, and by rendering them habitable, remove a foul and disgraceful blot from an otherwise beautiful city."

AT the present moment, when so much is spoken and written of the future ruler of the Mysore State, we may mention that the task of guardian appointed by the British Government—Colonel Malleson being the first and the last—began virtually in August 1869. Then, for the first time, was the young Raja allowed to leave the walls of the Fort in which he had resided. Then it was that a school was opened in one of the palaces in the healthiest localities of Mysore. To it were invited the sons of the nobles and officers of State, fitting companions for the Royal Prince, and there, in September 1869, did the Raja, then six years and a half old, begin his education. The following words penned by Colonel Malleson himself just before his resigning office, regarding his charge, may not be uninteresting:—"He is being taught all, with the exception of Latin and Greek, which would be taught in an English school. He has learned to ride, even to hunt with the hounds, to play cricket and to drive. He has manifested a cheerful, steady, and painstaking disposition. He is punctual and methodical in his habits, and evinces an amiability of character which promises well for the future."

AT the end of last hot season, says the *Indian Daily News*, various experiments were made by the authorities of the S. P. and D. Railway to ascertain the most suitable kind of punkah to be adopted for 1st and 2nd class carriages. This problem has long been considered, but has at length been solved, and travellers will be glad to learn that the carriages of this Railway are now being as rapidly as possible fitted with this much needed appliance. The following is a brief description of the apparatus now being employed. The punkah is attached to an iron rod which extends from one end of the carriage to the other. This rod, worked by a coolie who sits outside the carriage, is caused to make rapid semi-revolutions, thus causing the punkah to move, not only quickly, but noiselessly, and to produce a strong breeze. For the coolie a small platform is provided at the end of the train, protected by a canvass awning. We also are informed that arrangements have been made amongst the traffic officials of the principal Indian Railways, the S. P. and D. Railway included, to provide space in a carriage attached to every mail train for a refreshment stall, from which it is proposed to supply passengers with ice or iced aerated waters.

COLONEL J. PUCKLE, Deputy Commissioner of the Asntagram Division, and recently employed on special duty in connection with the famine, left Bangalore by the mail train on the 22nd instant, having, says the *Bangalore Examiner*, accepted the bonus and extra gratuity, on retirement, offered by the Government of India to those higher officers of the Commission who are willing to retire, in order to make room for the educated natives of the country, whom the SupremeGovernment has determined on industing into high office, before the Maharajah becomes of age and assumes the cares of sovereignty. Colonel Puckle's name is well-known throughout the Province, and we are sure that his retirement from the service is viewed with deep regret by officials and non-officials alike, both European and native. The retiring officer goes with the good wishes and regretful farewell of all those with whom he came in personal contact, both officially and socially. A large gathering of the European and native officers of the Commission, and of Bangalore society generally, assembled on the platform of the station to bid Colonel Puckle adieu, and the train departed amidst hearty good wishes and cheers. We may be sure that Colonel Puckle's interest in the province will not cease with his almost enforced retirement from an office in which he has done so much yeoman service.

THE Honolulu *Gazette* of February 28 contains an account of a remarkable submarine volcanic outbreak in Kealakeakaua Bay, near the entrance to the harbour. The natives report that the eruption occurred on the morning of the 24th, appearing like innumerable red, blue, and green lights. In the afternoon several boats visited the eruption, cruising over the most active part where the water was in a state of peculiar activity, boiling and appearing as if passing over rapids, or very much like the water at Hell Gate, New York. Blocks of lava, two feet square, came up from below, frequently striking and jarring the boats. As the lava was quite soft no harm was done. Nearly all of the pieces on reaching the surface were red hot, emitting steam and gas, strongly sulphurous. A rumbling noise was heard, like that of rocks in a freshet, caused, no doubt, by the eruption of lava from the submarine crater, which is supposed to be a crack or line of rupture, extending at least a mile from shore. Another rupture, doubtless a continuation of the submarine fissure, was traced inland from shore nearly three miles, varying in width from a few inches to three feet. In some places water was seen pouring into the abyss below. A severe shock of earthquake was felt by residents of Kaowalsa and Kell during the night of the eruption, which must have preceded the outbreak. It was quite severe, but no damage has been reported.

WE gather that, from reasons which it may be difficult to explain, the troops at Belgaum are just now in an exceptionally demoralized condition. In the Royal Fusiliers, a general Court is now sitting for the trial of a private, who seems to have spent a considerable period of late in Yerrowda Jail, and who a few weeks since refused to be placed under arrest. The wretch, having obtained some 20 rounds of ammunition, proceeded to make a stand with loaded rifle against the guard. He fired at least 18 shots, several of which passed close to the men who were sent out to take him prisoner. A cross fire ensued, near the Parade Ground, during which the over-zealous Adjutant, Lieut. Clarke, incurred the greatest risk of his life—one bullet grazing his saddle, and one striking his horse, laming him beyond hope of recovery. On Tuesday last a gunner c/4 R. A., in a fit of violence, dared to strike a bombardier with his carabine, breaking his jaw, and seriously endangering his life. A few days ago the contagious influence of desperate crimes appears to have affected a sober, steady, young soldier in the Royal Fusiliers, who in a strangely deliberate manner, with no assignable motive, shot himself through the brain. The verdict of the Court of Inquest pronounced the unhappy suicide to have been at the time in an unsound state of mind. It is sincerely to be hoped that this mischief and insubordination among the finest troops in the service will be promptly checked and spread no further. It is very doubtful, however, if this end is likely to be attained by the long delays which occur in bringing the offenders to trial, and the elaborate process of our Military Courts of Law.

THE rules laid down by the Indian Bishops, at their recent conference in Calcutta for the exercise of their authority in their respective dioceses, are severely criticised by the *Madras Times*. That journal says:—"Before very long Indian Bishops will bitterly regret the narrow rules they have passed for their guidance. Our India prelates have gone as far as they can go, without declaring themselves infallible; just as densest darkness is immediately before dawn, and exactly as the wave begins to descend when its highest particle is on the crest, so we who value religion above all things, but who desire that the human soul shall not be penned as sheep are, and driven only along such channels as the herdsman wishes, may take heart of hope, and feel that the bishops—behind safe to their immediate action—are precipitating a crisis which shall yield more light. The Anglican gods on their Olympus have forged thunderbolts, but the chances are that they will possess the charcteristics alleged to belong to Australian boomerangs, and recoil with greatest force upon those who hurl the weapon. If it were not that the way will be much troubled and many people suffer very sorely for conscience sake as the outcome of the decision of the Bishops in Council, we should hail these resolutions with great satisfaction. And as purer faith and noble life can only come as the result of struggles, as the reward of efforts, and as the victory over conflict with evil and error, we may still gladly welcome this latest act of the Indian Bishops as hastening on the period when the Indian shall not be vexed to pay for the worship of Anglican Aryans, nor the Evangelical troubled by the Ritualist, but each go his own way as he pleaseds."

MR. GRATTAN GEARY, Editor and Manager of the *Times of India* and Printing Contractor for the Bombay Municipality, conceived some time ago an ambition to become a member of the Bombay Town Council. He accordingly consulted his friends Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, who all swore a solemn oath that they would make the Corporation elect him to the Town Council in Dr. Cook's place. G. G. thereupon went on his way rejoicing, and felt that the coveted seat was now his, and that soon he would be able to defy that villain, the Chairman of the Town Council, in his place of pride. Somebody, however, suggested that, according to the Municipal Act, no contractor is allowed to enter the Municipal kingdom of heaven. Here was a quandary for poor G. G. He could not surrender the contract, or what would his master, "the Colonel," say; and yet it was agony to be disappointed of the fruition of his Municipal hopes. So he took the advice again of the faithful three, N. B. J., R. N. K., and N. F., and a cunning device was hit upon to save the contract and the seat in Council too. G. G. addressed a letter to the Town Council, asking that his name should be taken out of the contract and the names of the proprietors of the *Times of India* substituted for it. No reason was assigned for the proposed change, and, as it was doubtful if the Town Council could legally sanction it, a resolution was passed that the opinion of the solicitors to the Corporation should be taken on the subject. After this resolution had been agreed to, it was suggested, by one of G. G.'s friends, that he (G. G.) should be written to and asked what names he wished to substitute for his own, and why he wished to do this, and that the matter should not be referred to the lawyers till his reply had been received. The Secretary to the Town Council informed the Chairman last Friday that the reply had been received, and asked if it should be sent on to the solicitors at once, so that their opinion might be given before Tuesday's meeting of the Council. The Chairman did not see the letter, and was not told what was its import; he knew that the expected vacancy in the Council would occur this week, and he thought it desirable, in order to save time, to have the whole case ready for discussion on Tuesday. The solicitors' opinion was, accordingly, procured. At Tuesday's meeting, when the Chairman began to read the correspondence, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee protested with extraordinary warmth against having the lawyers' letter read, and declared that they for their part wanted no lawyer to tell them what they should do in this case. The majority of the Council were of a different opinion, and the whole of the correspondence was read. The solicitors gave it as their opinion that it was doubtful if the Council had the power to vary the contract in the way suggested, and added that, if Mr. Geary's name were omitted from the contract, he would be placed in no better a position for attaining his object, as the law which excludes a contractor from the Town Council necessarily excludes also a contractor's manager or clerk whose income depends on his master's favour. They even questioned, and with good reason, Mr. Geary's right to sit in the Corporation. The Town Council resolved, by a majority of 7 to 3, the Chairman not voting, that, acting on this advice, they could not comply with Mr. Geary's request. This is a plain unvarnished statement showing how an impudent attempt to evade the law, and to browbeat the Town Council into conniving at the evasion, was defeated. We can understand that Mr. Geary must be angry at the result, but his anger should not make him unjust. He vilifies the Chairman of the Town Council as a double dealer who, out of sheer malice, submitted his letter of explanation to the solicitors of the Corporation against the will of the Council. The Chairman had a perfect right to do what he did do, even if he alone in the Council had had doubts as to the legality of the course he had been asked to approve; but there can be no doubt that the majority of the Council had their doubts also. The strange thing is that a man of honour—and all the members of the Corporation are honourable men—should apparently dread having his legal qualification inquired into, instead of feeling it intolerable to occupy a public position to which it is more than doubtful if he can show a good title. Observe the difference in the conduct of Mr. Geary and Mr. Donald Graham. The latter gentleman at once resigns his seat in the Corporation when the question is raised if he, as agent for the contractors for the Toolsee pipes, is not disqualified; while Mr. Geary clings to his as to dear life. We have but one word more to say. Mr. Geary accuses the Chairman of the Town Council, who is also Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, of having opposed his admission to the Council out of personal jealousy of him (G. G.) He flatters himself. Jealousy is not at all the kind of feeling we entertain towards him; indeed, the more he is seen and heard, the better shall we be pleased. He knows that, when this matter was brought officially to the notice of the Chairman, Mr. Maclean communicated with him privately through Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, and asked him to consider if he was not plainly disqualified by the provisions of the Act. We were anxious to prevent any squabbling on the subject; but Mr. Geary has preferred to fasten a quarrel on us, because that is the only way whereby he can secure a share of public notice and make himself appear a hero in the eyes of his native patrons.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AS IT AFFECTS INDIA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the P. S. to my hurried letter of the 16th instant I said I hoped to be able in another to consider what the action of England should be in the event of her being forced into war. It is a very difficult subject to discuss, and requires to be approached with the greatest caution. Putting aside the many disturbing influences which may occur, as the war between Russia and Turkey, which appears inevitable, progresses, I think we may concentrate our attention on two main points connected with the active action of England, in contradistinction to the passive, which appears to be the right one at this juncture, and see how far even in counselling it we may be building too much on an ideal resting only on the foundation—a very strong one I will admit—of historical experiences.

The two points, then, on which I would wish to say a few words, are these:—

First,—The occupation of Constantinople by British troops; and

Second,—The occupation of Afghanistan by a portion of the Indian Army.

Let us first consider the occupation of Constantinople.

It is tolerably well known, if rumour be true, that for some time past the Government of England—that is to say, the English Foreign and War Offices—have had matured a plan for the occupation of Constantinople with a force of between forty and fifty thousand men, and a carefully prepared scheme by which, in a much shorter space of time than the Russians, supposing they met with but trifling resistance, could possibly reach the Ottoman capital, it could be rendered by a system of inland defences perfectly impregnable. It must be remembered that the Turks, possessing by means of a very powerful ironclad fleet—commanded by that well known ex-royal naval officer Hobart Pasha—the command of the Black Sea, and holding the key to it in their strongly and heavily armed batteries on both sides of the Bosphorus, would be able to utterly annihilate any attempt to attack it except from the land side.

Let us accept this rumour as true for the sake of argument, and that on, Russia declaring war against Turkey, English troops will occupy and fortify Constantinople. The question then arises—What shall we gain by it? Naturally, the reply by nine-tenths of the readers of this letter will be, "We shall secure our communications with India." There will be no hesitation in making this reply; any other would be scoffed at. Perhaps so. But there may be the small minority of one-tenth who would say, "Never mind the communications to India: we have a fleet that could always crush any attempt on Russia's part to interfere with our highway to the East, let us occupy Constantinople and so checkmate her." We might feel, at first sight, very much inclined to laugh at the latter, but we must recollect that there may be found something of value below the surface even of this rejoinder. The effect of our occupation of Constantinople, even without any explanation of our motives, on our prestige in Asia would be immense. We all know what the value of prestige is amongst Orientals. We, most of us, know that, until the last few years, even the most educated natives of this country had no foundation for their knowledge of us except what they knew of our martial strength. All their faith in us was built up on our prestige. Educated Hindoos and Mahomedans are but a drop in the ocean compared with the vast populations of Asia, and the fact that we maintain our position by prestige as well as by force of arms and good government, must not be lost sight of. Still prestige is to a certain extent, even from a native point of view, ideal—and we are dealing with the ideal—and has not always the effect we should expect it ought to have. We must remember that hardly had we humbled the Muscovite in 55 than the Persians defied us: that barely had we defeated them the terrible outbreak occurred in India. What was our prestige to us, then? We had upheld the head of the Moslem Faith, and yet first a purely Mussulman nation dares us to the fight—here I do not wish to enter into a discussion of Sunnies and Shiyahs—and then large bodies of our troops and natives of that religion turn against us in India itself. Far be it from me to rake up old sores; I would that all could be forgotten. I would that our Indian army, with its glorious history of nearly a century and a quarter of steadfast faithfulness to its colours, had no such stain on its bright name. But we must remember we are discussing "prestige" and its effects. Some may say that the Afghans, the Sikhs, and the Nepaulese would probably have turned on us as well if it had not have been for our successes in the Crimea and in Iran (Persia). We have no proof of it, and it is not nice work probing the motives of men who have stood by you in the hour of danger. I think, therefore, that we may incline to the belief that the prestige to be gained by a single action, whatever that action may be, is to a great extent ephemeral. In the East, where it has its greatest effect, it is not lasting and, therefore, should not bias us in such a matter as we have now before us.

Now let us look at the occupation of Constantinople as securing our communications with India. Here, again, we must not be led away by the ideal. We frequently read of certain things or hear them enunciated so constantly that we are apt to accept them as facts, without troubling ourselves as to the arguments *pro* and *con*. Such appears to me to be the case with Constantinople. We are told that the nation which holds that capital holds the key to the Mediterranean—in fact, I have never met any one who admitted anything else; but, from a careful study of the question, I have failed to see that this would be the case if Russia held it. Let us suppose for one moment that Russia has taken Constantinople; what is her position? Here of course we get into fearful complications. The Turkish fleet still holds the Black Sea. The Turkish batteries still exist on the east coast of the Straits; the Russian fleet has probably been worsted, unless it has carefully kept out of the way; the Russian nation is utterly bankrupt from the expenses of the war, for they cannot look for much indemnity from impoverished Turkey; peace is concluded, and then——Yes, we may indeed say "then!"

But to allow of our continuing our argument. We must suppose that the Turks have quietly submitted, packed up their baggage, handed over their fleet to the Russians, dismantled their eastern fortifications and marched for the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, where they intend to found a new Asiatic Empire in Arabia. It will only be fair, too, to suppose that, in accordance with a wish expressed by the English nation, the Sultan has ordered the Khedive to hand over Egypt to a strong British contingent, which he does with the greatest alacrity. Well, then, we have the Russians with a Mediterranean seaboard and England in possession of Egypt. Let me ask anyone to take the map, and, supposing the above to be the actual state of affairs, to put the question to himself—"Is the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians such a permanent menace to our Eastern highway?" It is a question every one must argue out for himself. Some tell us we should have to keep up a much more powerful fleet. So we might have to, and also to fortify the entrances to the Suez Canal, but should we be in a worse position? Russia could then build and bring out of the Black Sea a fleet by which she might threaten us; but she must first find the nation that will lend her money—and then even England has a good start; and in the state of the finances of the two countries, we may be confident that their respective positions on the sea would hardly be reversed by the former's occupation of Constantinople. In speaking of Russia's position in the East, I said (see my letter in the *Gazette* of the 18th instant) that her revenue in Central Asia does not cover her expenditure. Here I would add, what is far better known, she has been borrowing money for years past to pay her yearly deficits in Europe. There are many who think that we should be gainers as regards trade by a Russian occupation of Constantinople. This too is ideal. What she has failed to do in Asia, she may well, in her present bankrupt condition, fail to do in Europe. Time might change this, but so might time do a great deal towards civilizing the Turks. In my last letter I also said if Russia goes to war—and I mean a war such as will bring her into conflict with England, and we never know when it may not do so, though we do not think she will ever be so foolish—she will ring the first knell of her own decay. It is a very strong statement to make, but we have a parallel in history. Why did the First Napoleon fail? The question is not difficult to answer—Because he did not know where to stop. What was the turning point in his career of conquest? when he attempted the subjugation of the very country which we are speaking about. The fearful retreat from Moscow is too well known to require dwelling on, and yet hardly sixty-four years have passed and we have the very nation which involuntarily caused him such a disastrous defeat, profiting so little by it; the experience which they ought to have gained proving so profitless to their present and future welfare. Napoleon was defeated by a passive resistance. If the Russians had moved down to the frontiers in force,—that is to say with the whole of their armies,—they would have been crushed: they waited and Napoleon ruined himself. Is this a lesson? Some may feel inclined to question this parallel; they may say that it was the climate that was the cause of his destruction. Well, it probably did accelerate it, but it was certainly not the primary cause. Napoleon failed because he endeavoured to extend his empire and rule beyond all limits. But, again, we must see that in the two Governments we have a great similitude. Let us compare them. Both are autocratic in so far as that they are guided by a single will, or supposed will. Neither have a constitutional Government. Napoleon was the uncontrolled head of the one, as Alexander is of the other; but only nominally, the only difference being that the first was a wonderful genius and a leader of men and the second is essentially weak. Napoleon spent the whole resources of his country, and every halfpenny he could scrape out of both friends as well as foes, on military armaments and their accessories, and not only ruined himself, but beggared his country. Alexander is doing much the same, but without the strength of character to ever carry out Napoleon's schemes as successfully. He recognizes his danger and wishes for peace; but his political advisers, aided by the influence of his son, are driving him headlong into war. Who could have prompted him to make that famous speech the other day? It was worthy of the great Buonaparte himself; but how different the subsequent action. I have said there are so many complications arising out of the supposed occupation of Constantinople by the Russians, that it becomes a difficult matter to argue out the question as calmy as one could wish. On every side the insolvency of Russia starts up, positively refusing to be put aside.

When we look at the attenuated unconsolidated form and consistency of her Empire, we must be positively appalled by her audacity. There can be no doubt that she is now being forced into war. Turkey's only hope is in a successful campaign: she is fighting for her independence. But Russia cannot hold back. What will be the immediate result of a collision no one can foresee. We have no reliable data about either army on which we can base an opinion. I think she will find Turkey better prepared for her than is generally supposed. One thing we do know: both are at their wits' ends for money. No one *will* give any to Russia; no one *dare* give any to Turkey. Russia will enter the war now with but few sympathisers because every one doubts her motives, and Turkey will be pitied and possibly supported if she is being worsted. The one great argument in favour of an occupation of Constantinople by the English is this,—that in her own ruin Russia may do such infinite harm to others. St. Petersburg and Constantinople can never be even towns of great importance in the same Empire. If Russia should obtain and make Constantinople her capital she will assuredly lose, sooner or later, her Baltic provinces. And she need not look far for one who will ease her of them without much scruple. If we occupy Constantinople and render it impregnable, it should only be for the Turks alone. If the Russians be sincere in their professions, and succeed in beating the Turks in the field, our action would save the Ottoman Empire from utter annihilation and its concomitant evils and check Russia on her downward course. Her ruin would be no advantage to us.

I had intended sending you the notes I had written on the second point under discussion—viz. the occupation of Afghanistan by our Indian Government; but, finding I have already taken up too much of your space on the subject of Constantinople, I will defer their completion till to-morrow.

With regard to what I have said as to the occupation of Constantinople, I have simply endeavoured to show that, even should Russia obtain possession of it, we have no great reason for believing that she will menace our communications with India to such an extent as to render them insecure. Our navy must be no longer master of the seas. Russia must be, by some marvellous piece of magic, a thoroughly solvent and United Kingdom, and the balance of power in Europe must have no longer any existence, before we can feel that even a Russian occupation of Constantinople is a fatal blow to our Eastern Empire. However, this should not bias us in our action. Let us stand by, whilst Russia pursues her philanthropic course of ameliorating the condition of the Christian population of the northern provinces of Turkey, but, when she threatens the annihilation of the Ottoman Empire, let us step forward and say "Hold!" "Not because we wish to secure our communications to India, which your occupation of Constantinople would threaten: not because we fear our prestige will suffer if we do not check you: but because your reckless conduct is likely to prove of immense damage to the whole European and Asiatic world."

Will the Turk calmly submit to be driven out of Europe? Will he sit down and be content to dream of his much-loved capital, now in the hands of the Russian, his bitterest enemy?

What will be the effect on Asia by the Turks being driven Eastward? Will Germany lose such an opportunity of extending her seaboard? Will France think this an admirable time for an attempt to regain her newly lost Rhenish provinces? Will Austria remain neutral?

These and many other questions like them must be thought over by every one interested in the fate of Constantinople.

Here, then, we have reached the line dividing active and passive resistance. It will soon be seen on which side the English Government have decided to be. PLASSEY.

April 22.

P. S.—To-morrow I hope to send you the remaining notes on the second point under discussion—viz., "The occupation of Afghanistan." P.

THE NEW JURY LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Othello.—"Certain, men should be what they seem."

SIR,—Will you allow me to make a few additional observations to those already made by some of your correspondents, on the errors to be met with in the new jury list? In what may be termed the list of Christian jurors, I discover errors with respect to the nationality of several persons that afford food for reflection. Many of Jewish, East-Indian and Indo-Briton extraction are described as Europeans. Again, under the heading Portuguese, are to be found natives of Goa, and the descendants of the hybrid race of Portuguese and natives of this country, who should respectively be termed Goanese and Indo-Portuguese. Why the Clerk of the Crown does not include the Portuguese under the general heading European, I fail to understand; it cannot be that he is ignorant of the fact that Portugal is in Europe. And I wonder why people do not call themselves what they really are; for, "certain, men should be what they seem." CORRECTOR.

THE SWEET BRIAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Who will bring the sweet briar into Bombay? The very name is redolent of associations which make us feel our exile from the land where the hawthorn, the honeysuckle, the sweet briar, and the dog-rose in the tangled hedge rows, mingle their wild fragrance with the fresh perfume of the new-mown meadow. A Ceylon paper says:—

"Specimens of the sweet briar are rare at Colombo; but that the plant can grow, and grow rapidly too, we have proof. A correspondent writes:—Observing a few days ago that the young shoots of my sweet briar grew much more rapidly than I expected, I noted the progress of one of them for a few days, and send you the result. Perhaps some of your readers would be interested in observing the detail of the quick growth of this beautiful tree." The letter was accompanied by a slip of paper, indicating the rate of growth per day from 28th December to 5th January. Beginning with half an inch on the 28th, the rate went on increasing, until, on 2nd January, the addition exceeded 2 inches. On the 5th the growth indicated was still greater. In the nine days during which the record was kept the total growth exceeded 12 inches. If any of our readers wish to see vegetable growth, however, we advise them to watch a pumpkin. A stalk amputated after a rainy day will keep pouring out its juices in jets, reminding one painfully of a divided artery." N. R.

*** We have seen several plants of sweet briar in Bombay; but the plant does not flourish here unless taken great care of.—ED. *B. G.*

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAOTEE, 23RD APRIL.

ALTHOUGH we cannot complain much of the intense heat and hot winds this summer, yet at times the days are very sultry. The usual flight to the lovely heights of Chikalda have taken place and the residents on the hills now form a large society.

There have been a few promotions to the Warrant Grade in the Ordnance Department, Hyderabad Contingent. To the step up the ladder I do not complain of; what I would wish to notice is the suspense these warrant officers are doubtless labouring under. Some time ago, I communicated that the Ordnance Department, H. C., is to be abolished; the delay is owing to orders not having been received, but come they must, sooner or later. Then, why promote these men if they have to revert to their former appointments? In my humble opinion the doing away of the arsenals, or rather magazines, H. C., as they are termed, will not benefit Government much as extra lascars will have to be entertained to look after the stores in the regiments and a few conductors will be transferred to the pension establishment.

Last Monday week the Nagpore mail was delayed a few hours between Moorteizpore and Akola, owing to, I am told, a waggon catching fire; this delay was a nuisance, as the Jubbulpore mail train did not wait, so the unlucky Nagpore train passengers had to remain a day extra.

Dissatisfaction still exists among those classes whose salary exceeds Rs. 66-10-8 per mensem. The obnoxious "town tax" has been enforced, and payment made under protest. It seems that no benefit will be derived by the taxpayer, only the town is to be kept clean. This was done years ago. This is certainly an easy method of augmenting the coffers of the local funds.

The bridge over the Paimzunga river, near Kenairgaom, between Bassim and Hingolee, it is expected will be completed next month (Mr. Wilson is the contractor), so that travellers will find it easy to reach Hingolee during the monsoon by the tonga dak.

Disestablishment in a small way has commenced. The Chaplain of Berar anticipated that the clipping of the Church establishment in Berar would be cancelled; but it was not to be, the order remains intact, and the "parish clerk" will have to respond in the liturgy and act for the good of the Church free, gratis, and for nothing.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of the unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power Onetrial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolat, Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills Brick Land London Export Chicory Mills, Bruges Belgium.

BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—The band of H. E. the Governor will not play at the Victoria Gardens this evening.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.—Mr. F. W. J. Vining has accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the Society's depôt at Bombay.

AN ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the founding of the Bombay Christian Young Men's Association will be held to-morrow, Friday, in the rooms of the Tract Society, commencing at 8 P. M. The occasion will be celebrated as a social meeting, tickets for which will be issued at the doors, at a charge of four annas each.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE S. S. CLYDESDALE.—On Tuesday last a Parsee, named Rustomjee Framjee, got seriously injured by the accidental falling of a bale of cotton upon him while he was standing in the main hold of the steamship Clydesdale. He was immediately conveyed to the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

BITTEN BY A BULL-DOG.—A native woman, named Cassee, while passing along the Ballasis Road was severely bitten by a bull-dog on her left arm and left leg. The dog belongs to a Mr. Forbes, residing in a bungalow opposite the Byculla Club. The woman was soon after taken to the J. J. Hospital, where her wounds were cauterized.

FAIRS.—The annual fair at the Mombadavie Tank commences to-day and will continue for four successive days. Another annual fair at Dakjee Purboa's Temple, Mahalaximee, will be held to-morrow, Friday. A fair will also be held at Guywady to-morrow, Friday, and another at Mungulwady on the following day, Saturday, the 28th instant.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—An Eranee Parsee, named Khodabux Kaikushroo, a shurbut shopkeeper on the Erskine Road, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with selling spirituous liquors without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. Upon the evidence adduced he was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 30.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Bentole, the chief officer of the British ship Alexander Yeates, and Mr. Sullivan, the second officer of the same vessel, were find respectively Rs. 10 and Rs 30, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three and six weeks respectively, by Mr. W. Webb, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on being adjudged guilty of having committed an assault on Andrew Halliday, a seaman of that vessel, on the high seas, on two separate occasions.

THE SEEDEE FRACAS.—Eleven Seedee women and four Seedee men, who were arrested by the Police for creating a disturbance on the Erskine Road, near the Null Bazaar, on Tuesday forenoon, were yesterday charged before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with disorderly behaviour in a public place. They were, upon the evidence adduced, all convicted, except one Seedee man, who was discharged by the Magistrate with a caution, as there was no direct evidence against him. As to the rest, the women were fined Rs. 3 each and ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 each in their own recognizance to keep the peace towards all Her Majesty's subjects, and the men were fined Rs. 5 each and to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 30 each in a similar manner as the women.

SICKNESS AT MAHABLESHWUR.—I am sorry to say there are several cases of small-pox at Mahableshwur and two ladies have been attacked with it—a Mrs. Harris, which is, however, only of a mild nature; the other, Miss Valentine, is, I am told, the worse case of the two. Every means is being adopted by the indefatigable Superintendent, Dr. Mackenzie, to prevent this frightful disorder from spreading. It is supposed that the disease must have been brought into Mahableshwur by some of the unfortunate creatures from the famine-stricken districts. As it is known that there are many cases of it about in the Sattara district, measures ought to be adopted to prevent the villagers from that side coming into the station. The medical officer here has issued a circular to the visitors and residents of the station, warning them to be careful in the selection of articles of food, &

THE CUTCHERRY WELL.

I.

Two patient bullocks working at a well;
Backward they plod and let the bucket droop
Until the water brims it. At the cry
And menacing jostle of the man who stands
Between them and above them, they pace down
The ascended slope and raise the water up.
O'er the baked land in little ducts it flows,
And glads the bursting cabbage, or again,
Makes fresh and fair the silling artichoke.
Plantains, look on in silence, and the plain—
The great, bare plain—seems barer than before!

II.

'Tis thus that salaried Justice in twin shapes,
Civil and magisterial, yoked abreast,
Toils ever at the task of raising Truth.
From out the well that hides her, and a wash
Of limpid inference is poured abroad
To cheer the exotic virtue and make rich
The need and greed of India's tutored sons.
*Sloth*ique stands above them, and the pair,
Fearing a thonged reminder, plodding, moil,
All round the land is barren and no growth
Of grateful honesty rewards their toil.

—*Pioneer.* PEKIN.

SCHEME FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF TRAVANCORE.

A "ROMAN CATHOLIC" draws our attention to a novel mode of greeting His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, the invention, as he reasonably suspects, of the Rev. Samuel Mateer, of the London Mission Society. For the usual inscription, wishing His Highness "Long life and prosperity" and so forth with which triumphal arches and gateways are decorted on occasions when His Highness goes in public procession, it would appear that Mr. Mateer, pregnant with evangelical fire and energy, substituted the following, "Believe in the Lord Jesus, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house." Now, however great our desire may be to induce the Royal family of Travancore, and for that matter, of every Hindoo State, to believe in the great and sublime truths of Christianity, it cannot be denied that the public posting up of the above text from Scripture on the occasion of a Hindoo ceremonial was an act of questionable taste, if it does not amount to a public insult to His Highness. We wonder whether the inscription caught the eye of His Highness, but whether it did or not, we can only say that such acts cannot but exercise a most mischievous influence and tend to the creation of difficulties in the way of those who are in a quiet but earnest manner spreading the gospel truth in a land, the dominant class in which is composed of those whom we consider to be heathens. As in the British territories, all creeds and religions are tolerated in Travancore, and Christians particularly are indebted to the wise and enlightened administration of this country for many privileges and concessions which professors of our faith do not enjoy even in Christian Germany and Italy, but that is no reason why such a public attempt, as that we have described, should be made to proselytize the Royal family of Travancore. We know that the British Government are always very anxious not to permit even the faintest show of an interference with the religious beliefs of the sovereign of Travancore, and as a case in point we may mention that the late lamented Bishop Mary Ephrem, when Pro-Vicar of the Quilon Mission, once intimated to the Resident his intention to present a book to His Highness the Maharaja, Mr. Newill replied that he had no objection to the presentation of the book, provided nothing on religious matters was treated therein. His Lordship assured the Resident that there was nothing of the kind in it, and the book was thereupon presented to His Highness. It is said also that the *fons et origo* of the Coil Tambooran's arrest and incarceration was among other things, his mind being perverted by the intrigues of Protestant missionaries. It is also well-known that Miss Ballard's inclination to encourage the enterprise of the Zenana Mission in Travancore had a great deal to do with the cutting short of her brother's political career in this country. Mr. Mateer, however, despising the ordinary beaten tracks, attempts the conversion of the Royal family of Travancore by means of tremendous posters.—*Cochin Argus.*

ALLEGED PLOT TO MURDER A JAIL SUPERINTENDENT.

THE Allahabad correspondent of the Lahore paper says:—As it is the proud privilege of correspondents to give currency to shaves, let me make haste to tell you of one "projected murderous attack"—as your telegraphic correspondent put it—on Dr. Roe, the officiating superintendent of the central jail. The story is a good one, and it will be a great pity if it does not turn out to be true after all. However, I have nothing to do with that. Facts must look out for themselves. You must know then that our district jail has for some time been under the charge of Dr. Roe (21st N. I.) who, for good reason shown, was not so amiable to the subordinate staff of the jail as his predecessor Dr. Wilkie had been, and when they came to compare regimes, the said staff decided that the *aram* of the Wilkie raj was preferable to the *takhlif* of his successor's reign, and as the quickest method of removing the *locum tenens* resolved (so goes the rumour) to get rid of Dr. Roe. On Tuesday morning, however, an old sycc, "the faithful bearer of the story books" to come to his master and warned him not to go to the jail that day as danger was in the air, and at length finding his solicitude likely to be of little avail, called in a friend to confirm his statements. This friend was an ex-prisoner who had been released from the district jail the day preceding, and who had, so he chooses to say, overheard a few hours before his release a conversation between two of the jail staff, which might have some interest for Dr. Roe. On being encouraged to proceed in his narrative, he said that he had been concocting a plan for Dr. Roe's murder, and that one of them inclined to a thick stick, but was overruled by the other who persuasively pointed out the advantages of a brick or a big stone. The place, near a well; the time, Wednesday afternoon; the means, a brick; the operator, a jail official—all was arranged, and the speaker in conclusion advised Dr. Roe, if he wished for a new sensation, to go by himself, as usual, the rounds of the jail that day. You can understand a conversation of this kind, being not altogether uninteresting to the party chiefly concerned, and will not be surprised therefore to hear, that it was continued on other matters of jail discipline, on some of which the ex-prisoner gave the superintendent useful hints, among others indicating certain spots in which various articles, more or less detrimental to jail discipline, would, if searched for, be found. As such information does often prove accurate, Dr. Roe had a guard sent for, and with fixed bayonets went the round of the jail, probing walls and taking up bricks at the places specified, and with plenty of results. One was a money box with lock and key very neatly let into a wall, another, a craftily-designed receptacle for tobacco and other deliacies forbidden by a stern administration, a third stool-chest containing a long knife or two, and a miscellaneous assortment of bits of metal, all more or less likely to be useful to prisoners wishing to escape. Their discoveries convicted the jail staff of gross negligence and connivance, so the responsible members were then and there put where they could be found next day. The preliminary enquiry went, as it could not help going, against them, and they are now in the lock-up awaiting further proceedings.—*Pioneer.*

THE CHANCES OF PERSONAL INJURY.

(Spectator.)

IN a very pleasant little book just published, a biography of the marine painter, J. C. Schetky, an artist of whom we are ashamed never to have heard before, the author has inserted a very quaint and suggestive page. It is a list, drawn up by the painter himself while on a visit at Wimpole, Lord Hardwicke's seat in Cambridgeshire, of all the bodily accidents which had ever occurred to him, and which were serious enough to be remembered:—

"MY BODILY ACCIDENTS FROM MY YOUTH.

1. Once all but drowned in a muddy pool—swallowed lots of tadpoles.

2. More nearly drowned in a deep river; but went to bathe the same afternoon in the sea, but soon ran out again, the cold salt-water not at all agreeing with the fresh.

3. Fell up against a fish-woman in the slippery street and sprained my ankle; both down, she scolding, I roaring with pain. Nine weeks in bed thereby.

4. Fell over the head of my horse (both of us down), on my way from Inverness to Perth.

5. Fractured my knee-pan by hitting it with my bat instead of the ball.

6. Run over by a carriage-brake; the wheel across my legs, my hat among the horses' legs, therefore no protection from it.

7. Upset in a boat at Oxford during a gale.

8. Tumbled over a slack-rope in the dusk, and dislocated my collar-bone.

9. Broke the same collar-bone on board the Victory. Two months in bed for that.

10. Fell over another rope in the dark on board of the Resolution yacht, and hurt my knee-pan—the consequence, 'a kick in my gallop' forlife.

11. Upset in an open carriage, myself under it, and the horse kicking all the time.

12. Run away with in a carriage going to Melton, by which I injured a joint of my fore-finger on the left hand, which obstructs my playing on the violoncello.

13. Fractured the small bone of the unfortunate right leg in getting on board the Resolution.

14. Jumped through a window (unadvisedly) at Syston, and suffered much from loss of blood and two deep cuts on my head and face."

That is, we fancy, an unusually long list, and sets one thinking whether there can be any reasons which would explain the apparent liability of some men to frequent or annoying personal accidents, and even to grave physical injuries, which other men seem always to escape. Why is one small boy never safe except when closely watched, while another who goes through the same life may be trusted never to get hurt? Why did Mr. Schetky suffer so much, while another man, for whose truthfulness and memory we can vouch, went through an equally numerous and serious list of accidents without so much as a scratch; while a third was nearly drowned, attacked by an assassin, and seated in a carriage which was dashed to pieces, yet remained also without a wound.

1. Was in one of the first trains that ran between Paisley and Glasgow on Sundays, when the engine left the metals, and several carriages were partially upset.

2. When eight years of age, fell off the railway viaduct that runs alongside James Street, Paisley. Attended school the next day.

3. When nine years of age (school being dismissed on account of non-arrival of examiners) nearly drowned with two others while at play, in consequence of a subsidence of earth letting us into an old cesspool. Can't say what I swallowed on the occasion but attended examination next day.

4. Fell head-first into the quay at Rothesay, Isle of Bute, at low-water, and was taken out of the mud insensible. An emetic put me all right.

5. Was knocked down by a bullock while crossing a street in Paisley during the fair, and run over by a gig containing two persons.

6. Had the heel-peg of a "bauchle" cut off by a falling slate while crossing the yard.

7. Fell down (in the dark) a well that had been opened for repairs, at Newton-le-Willows. More frightened than hurt.

8. After reaching manhood, fell headlong from a first floor window 18 feet from the ground, my shoulders smashing through two bars of wooden frame-work standing underneath, and so letting my head just touch the pavement. Unhurt.

9. While standing on the wood work of a cane-bottomed chair to reach a shelf, slipped and fell with my chest across the sharp part of the back, smashing the chair completely. Could not speak for a few minutes, but otherwise uninjured.

10. Head cut open through the falling of a skylight, and had to lie down for an hour or two. Four years afterwards took a piece of glass about the size and thickness of a lady's little finger-nail from under the skin.

11. Fell into the Thames at Waterloo pier, and was taken out of the water quite exhausted, between the police boat and Temple stairs.

12. The only "injuries" I have received are a scar on the left cheek (1 inch long), received while climbing over a split stump fence, out of the way of a bullock; and a deep scar on the middle finger of the left hand, caused by being struck by a piece of slate while smoking in the garden.

Of course the main reason lies upon the surface. People engaged in dangerous occupations, or occupations which may be dangerous, meet with more accidents than people whose business or inclination leads them to pass most of their time at home. A hunting-man will break his collar-bone oftener than a man afraid of a horse, and a fisherman will be half-drowned more frequently than a tailor. Mr. Schetky, in pursuit of his profession, was always getting into positions on shipboard, or on ladders, or in boats in which the habit of a sailor would have been beneficial, which habit, nevertheless, his profession did not require him to possess. He was, therefore, necessarily more liable to fractures and duckings than an artist whose business is to paint faces, or trees, or little children in fancy dresses. Still Mr. Schetky did not fracture his knee-pan—a terribly painful and very dangerous accident—because he was a marine painter, and everybody knows that equal liabilities to accident do not produce equal results. It is a matter of everybody's experience that of two hunting-men of equal courage, skill, and persistence in the sport, one shall "always be breaking his collar-bone," while another never has an accident more serious than the breaking of a stirrup-leather or the loss of a new whip. Of two soldiers who have gone in the same regiment through the same engagements, with equal credit, standing under fire almost in the same places, one will come home covered with scars, and another without a wound to prove that he was ever under a heavy fire. Of two men always driving about London, one will have his nerve shaken by every variety of cab or carriage accident, while another will say, quite truly, that as far as his personal experience is concerned, driving about in crowded streets is a safer amusement than sitting on a sofa. Nothing can convince most men that anything can happen to a hansom, while nothing would persuade a friend of the writer's that a hansom is not the most exceptionally dangerous of locomotive machines, he having "come to grief" in one of them some seven or eight times, three of the accidents, moreover, having been consecutive. The infinite majority of Londoners think no more of one of the casual dangers of the streets, the falling of loose tiles, than they think of thunderbolts, yet we have not a doubt that among those who read these lines there will be one or two who have been not once, but repeatedly, in danger or pain from that odd cause. It is not merely that there is an average liability to accident in general, but that there would seem to be special liability to particular forms of accident. It is a fact, though it is also a puzzle, that there are men who, in this single respect, would appear to be pursued by a sort of fate, men to whom, as one of them explained it, "the off-chance in the way of accident always falls;" while there are others who habitually walk unharmed when everybody else receives some injury or discomfort. Indeed, we may go yet further with the full accord of at least a portion of our readers. We are half-inclined to believe, absurd as the belief may seem, and indeed, on any theory we can conceive, must be that there are men with an exceptional liability to a particular kind of accident,—soldiers who pass unwounded through sharp campaigns and are always liable to trouble in a boat, sailors who never break anything except in a carriage, hunting-men whose best cause for apprehension, judging from their experience, is the necessity for going up and down stairs on a London staircase. Of course, in a majority of cases such instances can be explained by an inner fear of a particular situation, but that will not account for them all,—as, for instance, for the story the writer heard a most trustworthy person allege, that he had been exceptionally pursued at friend's houses by alarms of fire.

Some part of this exemption and liability may, and no doubt is, due to mental or physical causes in the unhappy or fortunate individual. Very quick eyes are a great protection against accident, and so is the habit of attention to outward circumstances, and a certain readiness to act quickly which belongs to some men in their senses belong to them, and seems independent both of courage and brain-power. Street-boys, for example, escape under circumstances in which boys more carefully nurtured, and therefore less self-reliant and instinctively vigilant, would not have a chance. Caution, too, must be a great preservative, as we see from the small number of accidents which happen in the streets either to the blind or deaf, or to the old ladies who habitually regard crossing a thronged thoroughfare as some men regard a long ocean voyage. On the other hand, the habit of abstraction undoubtedly tends to produce accidents, perhaps more than any other purely mental cause, the abstracted man incurring just as much liability as the blind, while he has not the caution which their infirmity almost invariably developes. The abstracted man is constantly hurt even in the country, and in London, where something threatens him every minute, it is almost a miracle that he ever comes back from a walk alive. Indeed, he would not, but that his fellow men are more awake than he, and warn him of the dangers from draye, open cellars, and huge packages which he is too wrapt in thought to see. There are forms of awkwardness, too, which involve a direct increase in the liability to accidental injury. The man who "cannot use his hands"—not from any weakness in them, but from awkwardness—is sure in passing through life to hurt himself with tools, or burdens, or knives more frequently than the deft man; and but that awkwardness becomes conscious, and develops, like all other dangers, a quasi-instinctive cautiousness, he would be perpetually wounded. Rashness, hastiness, recklessness, great courage, unusual timidity, all these involve a somewhat increased liability to injury, as does also, perhaps, more than any of them, the form of slowness which is stigmatised as unreadiness, and which, though it seems to be essentially a mental rather than a physical quality, is often as incurable as the shape of the nose or the colour of the hair. An unready man is always in trouble, and usually his trouble in the way of personal injury is a serious one, for it is incurred in an effort at extrication made with violence just when it is too late.

When every explanation has been offered, however, there remains an element of pure "luck" or "chance" about the liability to personal injury, which unexplained by any of the causes that we have suggested. The theory of averages as usually applied,—that is, the theory of average *wents*,—gives us but insufficient help. Grant that in a certain number of battles a certain number will always be killed, and killed even in a certain way—for example the proportion of bullet-wounds to wounds from shells if both are used, seems to vary in accordance with a law—and still the permanent escape of one officer and the incessant recurrence of wounds to another, equally brave, equally prominent, and occupied in exactly the same way, remains to be accounted for. It is necessary to believe that there is not only an average of causes of "accidental" injury, which most men are now prepared to admit, but an average of liability or exemption, that is, to use an incorrect phrase, of luck or ill-luck in the persons whom those risks will threaten, and therefore, we confess, to make up the average, a certain number, who are never hit, and probably never would be hit in any number of campaigns that a human being could go through in a life-time, as well as a certain number who will never escape. In other words, under the theory of averages, when applied both to causes and to sufferers, there must be a proportion of persons who are, so to speak, doomed to injuries, and a proportion who are destined always to escape, and this destiny sometimes, in a long experience, reveals itself to the sufferer and those who observe him. The proposition is, in fact, that the old superstition about lucky and unlucky people had a basis of truth; that if the law of averages applies to everything, to people as well as occurrences, there must really be lucky or unlucky persons, although, from the immense complexity of human affairs, the fact can rarely be ascertained with anything like the certainty with which we ascertain, for example, the methods of suicide or sudden death. The same rule would, of course, apply to occurrences other than accidents, to success or failure in gambling, for instance—a point on which all gamblers are convinced—until we at last arrived at the conclusion that a certain number of "favourites and victims of Fortune" must and do exist, though they exist under the operation of a law and not of mere "chance,"—a proposition which we commend as a disagreeable thought to anybody who, being always unlucky, is also a materialist or believer in immutable law. If he is right, and law is immutable, he will have a nice time of it.

ODD WAGERS.

(The Globe.)

THE betting epidemic which annually breaks out with the arrival of the two University crews on the London waters, betrays a disposition so extensively prevalent, that it may almost be regarded as a characteristic of humanity.

People who bet on horse-racing or boat-racing, it may be, are comparatively few, even if we include among them those who draw the line at sweepstakes, and young ladies who bet nothing at all to be-xes of gloves. But betting is thoroughly Protean, and it would be difficult to enumerate any considerable part of the various phases it has been known to assume. Everybody has heard of the repentant gamester who gave up dice but was afterwards found at the back of a rick making heavy bets upon the length of the straws he would pull out; and of another who forewore horse-racing, but could never resist the temptation to back one rain drop against another as they crept down a window pane. Not a great while ago the police of a provincial locality put to rout a gang of sporting men who made it the practice to assemble on the bank of river every Sunday morning for the purpose of betting on bits of wood or something of the kind floated down the stream. The habit some men acquire of making a bet upon almost every conceivable circumstance that can be made to present an opening for one is certainly very curious. A good illustration, even though, perhaps, a little overstrained, went the round of the press some time ago respecting the eccentric Mr. Train—George Francis Train. He attended, it was said, the Jockey Club races at Jerome Park, and all the week through laid his money on the wrong horses. At the close of the last day, Mr. Train seemed rather overcome with a sence of his own imprudence, and in a loud tone of voice declared that he would bet a hundred dollars that he was the biggest fool of the native-born specimens that the Republic could show that day. The offer was perhaps the most circumspect and prudent he had made during the whole week, but it felt flat. The only individual in the room disposed to take it was one who was said to be entire stranger, standing a few feet from him. Drawing forth his pocket-book he said, "I don't know who you are; but I'll cover your pile unless you happen to be George Francis Train."

Lord Broughamy it is said, was exceedingly fond of the most extravagant and absurd wagers. Lord Jeffrey, who knew Brougham, as a young man, used to affirm that he has often been known to wager that he would make his appearance on a race-course in a wheel-barrow, or in a basket on man's shoulders, or in some such ridiculous manner. On one occasion it is said that he made a bet that he would be carried on in a coffin, and was carried accordingly. The race-course, as might have been expected, has been prolific of odd wagers. One of the most curious was that which the Jockey Robinson made in 1824. He wagered with long odds in his favour that in one week he would win two important races and a wife, which he did by winning the Derby and Oaks and getting married the day after the latter event. Among noteworthy wagers in connection with the Turf was one for which John Septon, one of the grooms to James I., undertook to ride five times between London and York from Monday morning until Saturday night. He did it in five days, and thus completed what is believed to be the first recorded match of the kind. Sporting wagers have not always been of this inoffensive character. At a time when bull-baiting was in vogue, bets were often of a very revolting description. This is not a very agreeable phase of a "festive" subject, but to give only one instance, by way of illustrating the brutal concomitants of a sport which has happily given place to such wholesome contests as that of the rival blues on the Thames, it is said that a "gentleman" was so confident of the pluck and tenacity of his bull-dog that he offered to lay a wager that the brute when once engaged with a bull would suffer his four feet to be amputated one by one, and that after each amputation he would again attack the bull with his customary ferocity. This was actually done, and it is said that the dog, like another hero, when all his feet were taken off, "still fought upon its stumps."

A curious form of wager was once hit upon by "Old Q"—a familiar soubriquet by which the Duke of Queensberry was commonly known in the sporting world. The duke was famous for eccentricities in the betting way. The match he made to drive a carriage nineteen miles in one hour without changing either of the thoroughbred horses with which he started made a sensation at the time, and the actual achievement of this feat was perhaps as remarkable as anything of the kind in the annals of coaching. But the wager to which reference was made was of a more original character than this, and at a time of day when railways were not thought of was certainly an indication of no little inventive talent. He made a bet that he would have a letter conveyed fifty miles within an hour. In order to do this the manuscript to be enclosed within a cricket ball, stationed expert cricketers at intervals over a certain distance, and the missive, being thrown from one to the other, was delivered at the end of the journey within the stipulated time. A very good story is told of this nobleman by which he very neatly checkmated the vagaries of certain speculators who secretly offered his grace's jockey a large sum of money if he would lose a certain race. The jockey appeared to entertain the proposal, but quietly carried information of it to his employer, who at once told him to take the money, and that he would bear him harmless. The money was taken, and books were made accordingly, but, to the horror of the enterprising blacklegs, the duke himself appeared on the scene as the horses came to the post, and quickly divesting himself of a great coat was found to be in racing attire. "This is a very nice horse," said his grace. "I think I will ride him myself." And he did it, and won without a struggle.

The ingenuity of those who are given to the habit of betting is remarkable. Almost every event that transpires is made the peg for a wager. When it was supposed that Napoleon was about to cross the Channel it is said that innumerable sums of money were staked on his coming or not coming. Everybody has heard the ghastly stories that have been told of wagers laid by frequenters of the Old Bailey when that thoroughfare was almost every week the scene of a public execution, and now that public executions have been abolished there are those who can still find the subject for a bet in the possibility of a reprieve arriving for a condemned criminal. A much more agreeable, and a scarcely less original wager, was that well-known one in which a poor student "stood to win" a considerable sum of money if he could induce the handsome daughter of the principal of his college to kiss him in public. The well-known story goes that he presented himself before the amiable beauty as she was crossing the college quadrangle, explained that he was a poor, struggling student, and that by a very simple and inoffensive concession on her part she might at once relieve him of all monetary anxieties, and enable him to pursue his studies in peace and comfort. The lady did not scream or go into hysterics, but, like a heroine worthy of a land where Mary Walkers flourish—it occurred in America, we believe—she smiled and kissed him, and passed on her benevolent way.

BANKS.

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